continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home

It contains many duties imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the Republican administration, impliedly at t, promised to negotiate. Having, con this promised to negotiate. Having, con this promise, secured the increased duties, the Republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the Executive, and flow these same interests cling to the benefit of these duties, which the people never intended they should have, and to which they have negotiated.

they have no moral right.

Even now the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff, and against tariff reform generally, is the ne-cessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries, after a hundred years of lusty growth, are looming up as industrial giants. In their case, at least, the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly, and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of

For the above mentioned reasons, among many others, the people demand reform o these abuses and such reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

The two leading parties have always differed as to the principle of customs taxation. Our party has always advanced the theory that the object is the raising of revenue for support of the Government, whatever other results, may incidentally whatever other results may incidentally flow therefrom. The Republican party, on the other hand, contends that customs duties should be levied primarily for protection, so-called, with revenue as the subordinate purpose, thus using the power of taxation to build up the business and property of the few at the expense of the

but our party appreciates that the long-ontinued policy of the country, as mani-fested in its statutes, makes it necessary that tariff reform should be prudently and sagaciously undertaken, on scientific principles, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution in existing con-

It the words of bur platform we demand a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discrimi-

In my response to your committee I pointed out the method under which a gradual reduction of customs duties may be accomplished without disturbing business conditions. I desire again to express the opinion that this method should be fol-

It is true that the Republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff, needs the slightest alteration, are likely to retain a majority of the Federal Senate throughout the next Presidential term, and could, therefore, if they choose, block every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the Republican party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed unmistandly and peremptorily at the ballot box. The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last Democratic administration the cost of living has griev-ously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that auch increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessaries of life. Many to-day are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. To alleviate these conditions, in so

far as is in our power, should be our earnest

I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy which, in my judgment, can ef-fectually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if exist-ing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legisla-tion, within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the inter-

whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the Federal courts cannot be determined by the President, or by a candidate for the Presidency. The determination of this question was left by the people, in framing the Constitution, to the judiciary and not to the Execu-tive. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently considered this ques-tion, and, in the case of the Western Union Company, to be found in the 181st volume of the United States Supreme Court reports, at page 92, it decided that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce in the absence of United States covering the case

RECIPROCITY.

In my address to the notification committee I said that tariff reform "is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would inure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would re-ceive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "home productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "home market" has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturers' point of view, it meant expansion; to-day the marvellous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the "home market" implies contraction rather than expansion. If we would run our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and ecuring to them and to the manufacturer he profits accruing from increased pro-luction, other markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufacturers are furthermore, when our manufacturers are dependent on raw materials in whole or part imported it is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they secure their materials on the most favorable terms. Our martyred President William McKinley, appreciated this situation. He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade grising.

pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade arrangements if "we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." He said, "a system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. " "The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commercial wars are unprofitable. lem. Commercial wars are unprofitable.

A policy of good will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treatles will prevent reprisals. Recipronity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

This argument was made in the interest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplied that the

problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention." He had come to realize that the so-culled "stand had come to realize that the so-culled "stand pat" policy must give way—that there must be a reduction of duties to enable our manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets. The last words of this President—who had won the affection of his countrymen—ought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction in tariff rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that "We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or com-

The persistent refusal of the Republican The persistent retusal of the Republican majority in the Federal Senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of the policy advocated alike by Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctioned in the fourth section of the Dingley act, is a discouraging exhibition of bad faith. As already mentioned by me, the exorbitant duty imposed on many an impressed article. luty imposed on many an imported articl by the Dingley tariff was avowedly in-tended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum, from which the Federal Government was empowered to offer a reduction in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley an equivalent concession on the part foreign country. President McKinley ertook honestly to carry out the pur-of this section of the act. A num-of reciprocity agreements were distent within the prescribed limita-

tion of two years, which, if ratified, would have had the twofold result of cheapening many imported products for American consumers, and of opening for American consumers, and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the Senate. Indeed, they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present Executive no new agreement under the general treaty power need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treaties. This section of the Dingley act stands forth as a monument of legislative cozenage and political bad faith.

INDEPENDENCE FOR THE FILIPINOS. In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response the phrase "self-government" was intended to mean something less than independence. It was not intended that it should be understood to mean, nor do I think as used it does mean, less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture. I now plant all possibility for conjecture. I now state that I am in hearty accord with that plank in our platform that favors doing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans, and I favor making the promise to them now that we shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. If independence such as the Cubans enjoy carpot be prudently the Cubans enjoy cannot be prudently granted to the Filipinos at this time the promise that it shall come the moment they are capable of receiving it will tend to stimulate rather than hinder their develto stimulate rather than hinder their development. And this should be done not only in justice to the Filipinos, but to preserve our own rights for a free people cannot withhold freedom from another people and themselves remain free. The toleration of tyranny over others will soon breed contempt for freedom and self-government, and weaken our power of resistance to insidious usurpation of our constitutional rights.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The pledge of the platform to secure to our citizens, without distinction of race or creed, whether native born or naturalized, at home and abroad, the equal protection of the laws and the enjoyment of all the or the laws and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties as their just due should be made good to them. In the accomplishment of that result it is essential that a passport issued by the Government of the United States to an American citizen shall be accepted the world over as proof of citizenship. over as proof of citizenship

CIVIL SERVICE. The statute relating to civil service is the outcome of the efforts of thoughtful, unselfish and public spirited citizens. Operation under it has frequently been of such a character as to offend against the spirit of the statute, but the results achieved, companying the processors of the ven under a partial enforcement of the law, have been such as to both deserve and command the utterance of the Demo-cratic party that it stands committed to the principle of civil service reform and demands its just and impartial enforce-

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS. A vast expanse of country in the West, portions of which are to be found in each of the sixteen States and Territories men-tioned in the law, is directly affected by the national statute—the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands for the benefit of homeseekers. During the years of the develop-ment of the measure which finally received the vote of every member of the upper house of Congress, it encountered opposihouse of Congress, it encountered opposi-tion, based to a large extent upon the view that the aim of its promoters was to secure the benefits of irrigation to private owners at Government expense. The aim of the statute is, however to enable this vast territory to reclaim its arid lands without calling upon the taxpayers of the country calling upon the taxpayers of the country at large to pay for it. Whether the pur-poses of the bill will be fully accomplished must depend in large measure upon the ability, sobriety of judgment, independence and honesty of the officers of the Interior Department having this great work in and honesty of the officers of the Interior Department having this great work in

charge.
In 1902 the main canals and ditches in the region affected aggregated more than fifty-nine thousand miles and the work of reclamation is but in its infancy. The total cost of construction of the necessary headgates, dams, main canals, ditches, reservoirs and pumping stations was at that time a little over ninety-three millions of dollars, which of itself suggests the hundreds of millions that may eventually be invested in the territory covered by the statute. enormous expense its carrying out involves make us realize the overwhelming importance of a broad, capable and honest administration of the work authorized by the statute if effect is to be given to that part of the plan that relieves the country at large from ultimate liability.

PANAMA CANAL. An Isthmian canal has long been the nope of our statesmen and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route hav-ing been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

The methods by which the Executive

acquired the Panama Canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them, the statement that thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of national good faith. They appreciate that the principles and healthy convictions which in their working out have made us free and great stand firmly against the argument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the nature of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherence to principle, whether it works for good or ill, will have a more beneficent influence on our future destiny than all our material upbuilding, idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation than we, or even all mankind mahave a resultant good is repugnant to the principles upon which our Government is

Under the laws of the United States the duty is imposed on the Executive to proceed with due diligence in the work of constructing the canal. That duty should be promptly performed.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Our commerce in American bottoms amounts to but 9 per cent. of our total exports and imports. For forty years prior to 1861, when the Republican party came into power, our merchant marine carried an average of 80 per cent. of our foreign commerce. By 1877 it had dwindled to 27 per cent. Now we carry but a conto 27 per cent. Now we carry but a con-temptibly small fraction of our exports and imports.

American shipping in the foreign trade

was greater by almost 100,000 tons in 1810— nearly a hundred years ago—than it was last year. In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American shipping during the last forty-three years the promis of the Republican party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party gives assurance that the task can be more wisely intrusted to it. is an arduous task to undo the of forty years of decadence, and requires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find the remedy— which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies, wrung from the pockets of all the taxpayers.

all the taxpayers. INVESTIGATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPART MENTS.

Recent disclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of Government expenditures, show a need of an investigation of every department of the Government. The Democrats in Congress demanded it. The Republican majority refused the de mand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A Democratic Congress and Executive wil

ARMY AND NAVY.

We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy. Both, however, have suffered from the persistent injection of personal and political influence. Promotions and appointments have been fre-quently based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials and court-martials have been set aside under circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected.

PENSIONS FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. The national Democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and

sailors and their dependents; on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legisla-tion to that end. But it denies the right pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the Executive to usurp the power of Congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by Pension Order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a Congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that "this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the President by act of Congress," but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to Civil War veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical disability, or disabilities, of a permanent character not the result of their own vicious habits which we incompetitive them from the which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support." This specified requirement of incapacity is in effect set aside by Order No. 78 as to all persons over 62.

persons over 62.

The war closed nearly forty years ago.

The war closed nearly forty years and The war closed nearly forty years ago. In the meantime many of our soldiers and sailors long, survived the age of 62 and passed away without receiving any pension. Skilful pension attorneys hunting through the statute failed to find there a provision giving a pension to all who had reached 62. Many prominent veterans urged the justice of Congressional action giving a service pension to all veterans. Bills to that effect were introduced in Congress. And not until March of this year did any one ever claim to have made the discovery that the President had power to treat the statute as if it read that when a claimant had passed the age of 62 years he is necessarily disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and therefore entitled to a pension.

The president of the Civil Service Commission Con Lab C. Black forwerly Commission.

mission, Gen. John C. Black, formerly Com-missioner of Pensions and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, indicated his view of the order when in a recent address he thanked the President for what he had done, and advised his hearers to use their influence that a law hearers to use their influence that a law might be passed to the same effect. Full confidence, after all, seems not to have been placed on the defence of justification, for it is pleaded in mitigation that a former Democratic President did something looking in that direction. Even if that were so—which is not admitted—our present duty would be none the less plain and imperative. Our people must never tolerate the citation of one act of usurpation of duty would be none the less plain and imperative. Our people must never tolerate the citation of one act of usurpation of power as an excuse for another. The first may possibly be due to mistake; the second, being based on the first, cannot be. In explanation, however, it should be said that the order relied on simply provided that the age of 75 years should be regarded as evidence of inability to perform manual labor. Few men are able to perform manual labor at that age, but nearly all men are at 62. The first order is based on a fact that experience teaches, the other is fact that experience teaches, the other is based on the assertion of that which is not

true as a general rule.

The old inquiry, "What are you going to do about it?" is now stated in a new form. It is said by the Administration, in reply the public criticism of this order, that is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revo-cable at the pleasure of the Executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of 62 and 70 as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pension. Will they authori-tatively state that they intend to do this?

If so, we accept the issue."

This suggests the suspicion, at least, that the order was made to create an issue—that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the battle of the ballots. On the assumption that the order, as stated by the Administration, is revocable at the by the Administration, is revocable at the pleasure of the Executive, it having been an attempted, though perhaps unwitting encroachment upon the legislative power, and, therefore, unwarranted by the Constitution, I accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that, that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of Congress and approved by the Executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war; and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted visions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity, because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the Chief Executive.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The foreign relations of the Government have in late years assumed special impor-tance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines, we were practically invulnerable against attacks by foreign States. Thos tropical possessions, however, 7,000 miles from our shores, have changed all this, and have, in effect, put us under bonds to and have, in effect, put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever, to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first Presiadnere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first Presi-dent—and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to invite friendly relations with all nations while avoiding entangling alliances with any. Such a policy means the cultivation of peace instead of the glorifica-tion of war and the minding of our relations. tion of war, and the minding of our own bus ness in lieu of spectacular intermeddling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict observance of the principles of inter-national law and condemns the doctrine national law and condemns the doctrine that a great State, by reason of its strength may rightfully appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a small state on account of its weakness. It means for other American states that we claim no rights and will as sume no functions save those of a friend and of an ally and defender as against European aggressions. It means that we repudiate the rôle of the American continental policeman; that we refuse to act as debt collector for foreign states or their citizens; that we respect the independent sovereignty of each American State and its right to preserve order and otherwise regu-late its own internal affairs in its own way, and that any intervention in its affairs by us is limited to the single office of enabling its people to work out their own political and national destiny for themselves free from the coercion of any European State. REFORM IN GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES

Twenty-eight years have passed since the Democratic party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, recommended to the national Democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the samuel 3. Indee as its candidate for the Presidency, and declared it to be "their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expenses and administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperious duty of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the Union."

This strong expression was called forth This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year by the national expenditures for the year 1875, which amounted to \$274,000,000—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of \$582,000,000, it is evident that a thorough invastigation of the act. a thorough investigation of the public ser-vice and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all pro-portion to the increase of our population, and finds no excuse, from whatever aspect we view the situation. The national Demo-cratic platform declares that "large reduc-tions can easily be made in the annual ex-penditures of the Government without impenditures of the Government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service." Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expenditures of the year 1886, amounting to \$242,000,000, and those of the last fiscal year—the seventh after Grover Cleveland ceased to be President—aggregating \$582,000,000, there is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the breast of all the west. \$582,000,000, there is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of \$50,000,000 paid for the Panama Canal rights and to the State of Panama, the expenditures of the last fiscal year exceeded the sum of \$532,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the Government for all purposes during the first year of Mr. Cleve-land's administration.

The expenses of the first four years suc-ceeding the last Democratic administration

amounted to the enormous average for \$511,000,000 per year. This large expenditure was due to a considerable extent to the cost of the Spanish-American War, which occurred during that period; but the termination of that war brought no relief to the Treasury, for the average annual expenses of the Government during the three subsequent years ending June 30, 1904 were about \$519,000,000, which is the largest sum hitherto reached, during a like period, since the close of the civil war.

This draft upon the revenues of the

This draft upon the revenues of the country has had the effect which might have country has had the effect which might have been anticipated, and now we have presented the reverse of the situation, which led to the famous observation, "It is a condition, and not a theory, which confronts us"; for, although the present incumbent found at the close of the first fiscal year during which he assumed control of the administration a surplus of receipts over expenditures of more than \$91,000,000, there expenditures of covered these cover receipts. was an excess of expenditures over receipts at the close of the last fiscal year of \$41,000,000, and the official monthly reports made by the Treasury Department show that the expenditures are continuously and rap-idly increasing, while the receipts are diminishing.

In this connection it is interesting to note the recent administrative orders for-bidding Government officers from making public any statement of estimates on which

public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are to be based.

If a man of ordinary, intelligence and prudence should find in the operating expenses of his business such a tremendous percentage of increase, would be not promptly set on foot an inquiry for the cause of the waste, and take immediate measures to stop the processibly when trusted measures to stop it, especially when trusted employees have been found dishonest and employees have been found dishonest and convicted, and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investigation may discover other cases of malfeasance? When the Chief Executive reported to Congress that "through frauds, forgeries and perjuries, and by shameless briberies the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general and to the due administration of the Post Office Department have been notoriously violated \* \* \* "there was a general popular demand for a rigid." was a general popular demand for a rigid sweeping investigation by Congress, in addition to that undertaken by the Executive himself. Such an investigation the Republican majority in Congress would not permit, although the minority insisted that the interests of good government demanded it. And the minority was right. The lib-erality, patriotism and national pride of the people should not be made an excuse for waste of the public funds. Official extravagance is official crime. There is not a sentence in the Republican platform recommending a reduction in the

expenditures of the Government: not a line suggesting that the increase in the cost of the War Department from \$34,000,000 in 1886 to \$115,000,000 in 1904 should be inquired into; and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those depart-ments of the Government in which dishen-

esty has been recently disclosed.

The people, however, can by their votes, if they desire it, order such an investigation and inaugurate a policy of economy and retrenchment. It is safe to say that this wil not be accomplished by indorsing at the polls the Republican majority of the House of Representatives which refused the investigation and made the appropriations, not v continuing in power the administration hich made the disbursements.

Reform in expenditures must be had in the civil, military and naval establishments in order that the national expenditures may be brought to a basis of peace and the Government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

CONCLUSION.

I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upon me sponsibilities your convention put upon me.

I solicit the cordial cooperation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well a vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict.

Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravegance be encouraged?

Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait political oligarchy? Shall our Government stand for equal

Shall our Government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?
Shall it remain a Government of law or become one of individual caprice?
Shall we cling to the rule of the people or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?
With calmness and confidence, we await the people's verdict.
If called to the office of President I shall consider myself the Chief Magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of national policy there are honest.

questions of national policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the pa-triotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember hat he may serve his party best who serve

his country best.

If it be the wish of the people that I un dertake the duties of the Presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office. Very truly yours

ALTON B. PARKER.

THAT WICKED PUSHCART TRUST.

More Denunciation of It and More Talk of Smiting It, but Nothing Smitten Yet. There were more meetings of the pushcart pedlers yesterday, more denuncia-

tions of the "Pushcart Trust," more talk of graft and renewed threats of a strike But nobody struck. The United Citizens' Pedlers' Association of Greater New York met at 83 Forsyth street. President Sigmund Schwartz,

undertaker and organizer of the downtrod, ran the meeting. He proclaimed that the association had been formed to protect the pedlers from the exorbitant demands of the pushcart owners, who wish to raise the rents on the carts from 10 to 50 cents a day, which was robbery
Vice-President Jacob Goldstein said that

Vice-President Jacob Goldstein said that there were too many pedlers and that the owners were hurting business by increasing the number simply to line their own pockets. There is to be a conference at the East Side Civic Club on Friday night at which Inspector Schmittberger, Dr. Darlington, Magistrate Cornell and Commissioner Wood-Magistrate cornel and commissioner wood-bury are to talk with a committee of the association about the situation. Commis-sioner Woodbury wants the pediers moved to a market under the new bridge, and this will be discussed. A final meeting of the pediers will be held next Sunday to decide whether to strike or not.

whether to strike or not.

The organization of pushcart owners was not idle. It held a meeting at 21 Suffolk street. The assertion that the owners wanted to charge 50 cents a day for carts was vehemently denied. Abraham Berkovitz, a large owner of carts, denounced Schwartz as a second Sam Parks.

"Let him order a strike" said Berkovitz.

"Let him order a strike," said Berkovitz.
"He only controls about 1,500 of the 5,000 pedlers, and many of those he controls want to know what becomes of their money. Why, he wants us to squeeze the pedl owners have decided to leave the initiative in the matter of a strike

Barber Asphalt Company's Safe Blown

UTICA, Sept. 25.-Burglars effected an entrance into the office of the Barber Asphalt Company's plant in East Utica some time last night, blew the safe to smithereens with a charge of dynamite and made off with the cash contents, 30 cents in pennies. The safe was valued at \$400 and is totally destroyed. The office building proper was also wrecked, the roof having been entirely carried away by the explosion. Tramps are blamed for

Counterfeiters Caught in Michigan. HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 25.—George Hopper of Houghton and Frank Hopper of Laurium were arrested last night by F. O. Dick, Internal Revenue officer, and E. D. Mosher, Deputy Federal Marshal, for counterfeiting. George Hopper was taken with the mold and spurious coin.

WOMAN ILL; HINT OF POISON.

MAN SHE LIVED WITH DEAD AFTER EATING SAUSAGE.

Coroner Thinks Rebling May Have Doctored the Bologna, Which Both Ate She Says He Urged It on Her-He Was a Dentist, but Had Taken to Drinking.

Albert Rebling, at one time a practising dentist, but who of late has had no employment, died on Saturday night at 2397 Cambreling avenue, The Bronx, where he had lived for several months with a woman who the neighbors thought was his wife. The woman is critically ill, and from a statement she made to Coroner Berry at the Fordham Hospital yesterday it is believed by the Coroner and the police that Rebling committed suicide and attempted to murder the woman by poison.

The woman told the Coroner that she was Mrs. Clara Walsh, and that she met Rebling two years ago when the latter had a dental office on Third avenue. According to Mrs. Walsh she has been a widow for some years and has no relatives in this country. Up to the time she met Rebling, the woman said, she was living in Brooklyn.

Rebling, she said, gave up his business on Third avenue and opened a smaller establishment on Grand street. This venture proved unsuccessful and Rebling went to work in different dental parlors through out the city. After moving to The Bronx Rebling began to drink heavily, and for several months had had no work.

Mrs. Walsh had some money in bank and she supplied him with funds at various times. Three weeks ago he asked her for \$200, but the woman refused to give him the money. Rebling, she says, made many threats, but she paid no attention to them In her statement to the Coroner yester

day the woman said that Rebling came home on last Monday night bringing with him a package of bologna sausage. Mrs. Walsh said that she didn't care for any of the sausage, but that Rebling insisted that she should eat some with him. Both became violently ill a few hours afterward and Mrs. Walsh begged Rebling to summon a physician. According to the woman, Rebling refused to call in a doctor saying:

"Oh, we'll be all right in the morning." The next night both had recovered sufficiently to have an appetite and Rebling again brought out the sausage and made Mrs. Walsh eat several slices, so the woman told the Coroner. Rebling also ate some and again the two became quite ill. Rebling had a flask of whiskey and both drank some. Soon both were still sicker.

On Wednesday Mrs. Walsh managed to make her way to the ground floor of the house and got Mrs. Ellen McMahon, who lives there, to summon Dr. William L. Post of 2121 Bathgate avenue. Neither of the two told Dr. Post of the sausage or the whiskey and he diagnosed their cases as ptomaine poisoning. The woman's condition became so serious that Dr. Post had her removed to the hospital. Rebling insisted on remaining at home, where he died on Saturday night at 9 o'clock.

Coroner Berry learned last night that Rebling had purchased a flask of whiskey on Tuesday evening at John Lind's saloon at 2446 Belmont avenue. This saloon is near where Rebling and the Walsh woman lived and Rebling was well known in the When Rebling bought the whiskey he said good-by to the saloonkeeper and his wife, saying they would likely not see him again as he was going on a long trip. Coroner Berry is of the opinion that Rebling had supplied himself with some poison which he had put on the sausage

When told that she would probably die the Walsh woman asked Coroner Berry to draw up her will. The furniture and other household effects she gave to Mrs. McMahon and all the money she had in the bank was willed to Dr. Post. The woman told the Coroner that she had about \$500 left.

The woman was unable to give any in formation concerning Rebling's home or people and she refused to tell anything about herself other than that she had no relatives in this country.

An autopsy was performed on the body of Rebling late yesterday afternoon, but the Coroner was unable to determine the nature of the poison owing to the fact that Dr. Post, in his treatment, had washed the man's stomach thoroughly.

POISONED BY STRAMONIUM.

Two Little Girls in the Hospital After Eating Stinkweed.

Annie Tuckman, 5 years old, and her sister Minnie, 3 years old, of 145 Christopher street, East New York, were removed last evening to the Bradford street hospital suffering from what the doctors believe to be stramonium poisoning. Their condition

While the children were at play yester day afternoon they saw people plucking plants from some woodland near their nome to be used in decorations in celebration of the Jewish holidays. The little ones ate some of the plant and brought a bunch of it home with them. A few minutes later Minnie dropped to the floor in convulsions said the plant was stramonium.

SAVED AT JERRY M'AULEY'S. Reformed Drunkards Testify to What th Old Mission Did for Them.

John H. Wyburn, assistant superintendent of the old Jerry McAuley mission in Water street, celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of his connection with the mission last night. The hall was crowded. Among those who spoke were the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Johnston, pastor of the Old John Street M. E. Church; Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, founder of the Door of Hope missions for women, and Kiliaen Van Rensselaer.

Many reformed drunkards gave their testimony. Mr. Wyburn said that sixteen years ago last night he staggered into the mission without a friend in the world, and as drunk as a man could be. He had been a successful business man, but had lost his business all through rum. That night he was converted and had been reforming other drunkards since. street, celebrated the sixteenth anniversary

Carnegie Helped to Buy Organ. A pipe organ was dedicated and two windows were unveiled yesterday at services commemorating the eighth anniversary of the founding of the English Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity in Mercer street, Jersey City. Andrew Carnegie contributed \$1,250 toward the purchase of the organ on condition that the congregation would raise a like amount.

Severe Storm in the Gulf.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 25.-An equinoctial storm of unusual severity prevailed here today on the Gulf of Mexico, and so heavy was the sea that a channel 150 yards wide was cut through Sand Island. A big English vessel that went aground some months ago was placed in such a position by the storm that she can be floated easily.

Loss in Bethlehem Steel Works Fire \$75,000. SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 25 .- The first reports of the loss attending last night's fire at the Bethlehem Steel Works were exaggereated. Vice-President Borie says to-night that the loss will not exceed \$75,000. There is no insurance. The cause is now attributed to specific accurate. attributed to spontaneous combustion in

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD **OVER-SUNDAY AUTUMN OUTINGS**

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HIDDEN JERSEY CONSPIRACY. No Trace of Any That Left Bayonne City's

Accounts Short \$35,000. Cyrillus L. Robinson, the seventy-yearold City Collector of Bayonne, N. J., in

whose books a shortage of \$35,000 has been discovered, and who is now under bail on the charge of embezzling \$9,000 of the city's money, says that by advice of counsel he can make no statement about the case against him until he testifies at his trial. A great many requests have been made Mr. Robinson to make such a statement, because it has been darkly hinted by himself and some of his friends that there is great conspiracy against him in the city government and that when he does let himself go the community will see that he was blameless and some persons in important places will be sorry he spoke. While similar intimations have been made before in such cases, they have rarely been accepted with the seriousness manifested in

Sayonne over this.
One of the statements on which the One of the statements on which the conspiracy rumors have been based is that Alfred Rose, the expert accountant whom Mayor Brady of Bayonne called in to examine the city accounts, had said that the alteration involving the \$9,000 shortage had been made while the Collector was at Greenwood Lake on his vacation. Mr. Rose is the accountant who investigated the beater of the United States Shiphulding the books of the United States Shipbuilding Company, the Asphalt Trust and other large concerns. It was he who discovered the irregularities in Mr. Robinson's books.
Mr. Rose said yesterday that he had never made any such statement as that the Colembia assume that the colembia as the colembia as

made any such statement as that the Collector's accounts were altered in his absence. What he had said was that the \$9,000 alteration was made after the preliminary examination of the books. Mr. Robinson, for all he knew, was in Bayonne after this examination was made. Mr. Rose said also that the investigation was not yet complete and that \$35,000 was the shortage discovered up to date. If there has been a conspiracy the books have failed to show any trace of it to the accountants at work on them.

It was the custom, according to the simple It was the custom, according to the simple

It was the custom, according to the supple financial methods practised in the Bayonne city government before the present ad-ministration came in, for the Collector to deposit all city money which came to him in the bank in his own name. When the Treasurer wanted money to pay the city bills he asked the Collector for a check. These he asked the Collector for a check. These bank deposits were often very large. Naturally they carried interest. When she experts want to work on the city books they couldn't find any interest on these old deposits credited to the city. This information was conveyed to Mr. Robinson.

"Dear, dear!" he said. "Is that so?"

He drew a check on his private account for the interest and gave it to the Mayor. It was decided afterward that a thorough investigation of the city's accounts by the

It was decided afterward that a thorough investigation of the city's accounts by the new experts, instead of the local accountants employed previously, was desirable. That is the investigation which resulted that discovering the charges and which is still going on.

FIRE SCARES HOLIDAY CROWDS. Grand Street Flame Stirs Up Then of Jewish Celebrators.

A fire in a five story brick tenement house at 413 Grand street early last night caused lot of excitement among the thousands of East Siders who had been celebrating the third day of the Feast of Tabernacles and who were parading the streets in then gala clothes.

The fire started on the ground floor in ventilating shaft. There were openings in the shaft on each floor, and the building from basement to roof quickly filled with smoke. There were four families on each floor, and they all got out without difficulty except the family of Jacob Liderman on the top floor. In the confusion Liderman and his wife lost track of five or six of their children, and when the latter were helped out by the firemen, they were in bad shape. Many people were celebrating the Jewish feast on the roofs of the neighboring tenements in the little tents of myrtle twigs, palm leaves and brook willow which are erected for the purpose, and the alarm raised by them added to the excitement among the crowds in the street. It was more than haif an hour before Grand street could be cleared for traffic, although the fire was put out in a few minutes. ventilating shaft. There were openings fire was put out in a few minutes.

FOUGHT IN ROOM WITH COFFIN. Stranger Invades Home of Drowned Boy and Has to Be Put Out.

The eleven-year-old son of Mrs. Frederick Wolfertz of 504 First avenue was drowned on Saturday and the body was in a coffin at his home yesterday morning when a stranger appeared and insisted upon entering, saying that he was the one who brought the body home and that he wanted to see the face of the boy. Mrs. Wolfertz objected, but finally let him in. The stranger entered the parlor where the coffin was mounted, and after staying for some time and refusing to leave, be-

came greatly excited. An uncle of the boy entered the house and was summoned to the parlor to drive out the stranger. A lively struggle fol-lowed, in which the coffin was all but overturned several times. The screams of mother brought Policeman Heintz. took him but a short time to remove the stranger to the station house, where he was locked up. He gave his name as Joseph Lamb, but had no explanation to make of why he had gone to the house. In the Yorkville police court Lamb was unable to pay a \$10 fine and was sent to a cell.

SUNDAY BASEBALL ARRESTS. Battery and Manager of the Ontarios Nabbed Before the Game Began.

Edward J. McCafferty, the manager of the Ontario baseball club, Thomas Taguer of 985 Amsterdam avenue, the pitcher, and Sidney Goldsmith, the catcher of the club. were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Aarons and McVey of the West 152d street station at the Ontario Field in 149th street, between Seventh and Eighth

The Ontario club was about to play a match game with a team from Saugertles, N. Y. The detectives went up to the gate and purchased tickets of admission. Several hundred persons were present when the two detectives walked up to the pitcher and catcher of the Ontarios as they were going on the field and placed them under arrest

arrest.

McCafferty, the manager, objected, and the crowd began to gather around the policemen, but there was no trouble and the two were locked up charged with violating the Gunday law. They got ball.

INHERITANCE FROM RUSSIA.

Young Machinist Who Eloped to This

Country Expects 75,000 Rubles. Love for the dimpled owner of a pair of black eyes led Morris Aaronowitz, a mechanic, now of 163 East Fourth street, to run away from his home in Kishineff ten years ago when he was a lad of seventeen, and come to America with the girl. Recently, Aaronowitz says, he learned that his father, whose opposition to his marriage was the cause of his leaving home, died in January last, leaving an estate valued at 400,000 rubles. The son cannot return to Russia without risking imprisonment for having evaded military service, and he is puzzled to know how he may claim his share of the estate. His mother, brothers and sisters, the sole other legatees, have offered him 10,000 rubles, he says, for a quit claim, but Aaronowitz thinks that as the eldest son he is entitled to 75,000 rubles and has instructed J. Leon Brandmarker, his counsel, to make a fight for

that amount. Bakaroff, the village in which Aarona witz was born, is practically owned by his family, he says. His father had the con-tract for carrying the mails in the province. Four hundred horses and about half as

Four hundred horses and about half as many men were employed in the service. In addition the elder Aaronowitz owned two vineyards. He had seven children, five boys and two girls.

When Morris was 16 he was taken from school and put in charge of the post relay nearest his home. He had not been there many weeks when he met Annie Silverman, the pretty daughter of a poor carpenter. Her family made no objection when young Aaronowitz spoke of marrying Annie, but the boy's father did. One night in November, 1894, the lovers fied, and making their way to Hamburg sailed for New York. Morris had enough money to last a year. At the end of that time he was earning \$8 a week as a machinist. He now makes \$12, which he finds ample to maintain his wife and little daughter Sadie. He means to invest his money in a machine shop.

IRISH IMMIGRATION GROWING. An Increase of 1,481 Immigrants in a Year,

Which an Expert Depleres. The Rev. M. J. Henry, director of the Mission of Our Lady of the Resary for the Protection of Irish Immigrant Girls, in his annual address to the patrons of the mission, cites some interesting facts about Irish immigration to this country in the last year. The number of Irish people who landed for the year ending June 30, 1904, he says, was 36,731, an increase of 1,431 over the number the year preceding. But even so, the Irish, he says, who once in numbers led the invading host, are now

sixth on the list."

The lower rating, in Father Henry's opinion, is not due to the fact that Ireland's opinion, is not due to the fact that Ireland's annual contribution to America has materially diminished, but to the fact that immigration from other countries has increased abnormally. A decrease in Irish immigration, Father Henry thinks, would be a happy circumstance, however; for Ireland, unlike other European countries, which can afford to lose their surplus population, can ill part with "those who are its lifeblood."

The result of the rate war among the transatlantic passenger carrying com-

The result of the rate war among the transatlantic passenger carrying companies, Mr. Henry finds, has probably put Irish emigration temporarily on the increase. One notable fact about recent Irish immigration, Father Henry says, is that more girls in their teens have been landing than was the case formerly. He shows that the work for his society mission is just as urgent now as ever.

MARRIED.

LALLY-JARVIS.--In New York ofthe Saturday, Sept. 34, 1964, Christine Gestinds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lilly, to J. Frederick Jarvis of Mount Vennen, N. Y.

DIED.

BROWN.—at East Orange, M. J., en Sept. 28, 1904, Archer Brown, in his 56th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 56 Mun av., East Orange, on Monday, Sept. 26, at 2:20 P. M. Trains leave New York (Lackswanns Raffroad) 1:30 and 1:50 P. M. PROOKER.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, at Barnstable, Mass., Henry H. Crocker, aged 50 years.

FLEISCHMANN.—At his late residence, 4 West 77th st., early Sunday morning, Sept. 25, Louis F. Fleischmann, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral private.

GILMORE .- In New York city, on Saturday, Sept. 24, Rear Admiral Fernando P. Gilmore, U. S. N. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAYWARD.—At his home, 64 Locust Hill, Yonkers,, on Sept. 24. Roy Moody Hayward, son of Sterling F. and Sara R. Hayward. Fineral services at the home, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. OCHERTY.-On Saturday, Sept. 24. W. C.

Locherty, in the 73d year of his age, at 24 Bathgate pl., Roseville, N. J.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. ave. Interment private.

ARTIN.—At Mount Clemens, Mich., on Sept. 24, 1904, Mary J., beloved wife of Bernard P. Funeral from her late residence, 118 West 18th st., Tuesday, 10 A. M., thence to Church of St.

ment in Calvary. Friends and relatives are RHINELANDER.—At Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 25, suddenly, Frederic William Rhinelander of New York, aged 75 years.

Joseph, 6th av. and Washington place. Inter-

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st., on Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 11 o'clock. SANKEY.-Frances Hope, daughter of J. Allen and Frances Wann Sankey, and eldest grand-daughter of Ira D. Sankey, in the 4th year of

her age.
Friends are invited to the funeral services to be held at the residence of her grandparents, 148 South Oxford et., Brooklyn, Monday, Sept. 26, 1904, at 2 P. M. Interment private. TYLER.—Entered into rest at his home, #1 La-fayette av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Sepi-25, Edmond Tyler, in the 72d year of his age

Funeral private. CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2315 acres. cautiful Park. Office, 46 West 84th St., N. T.

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